PART II

(i) Revenue.

1287. Rainfall during the year was generally timely throughout the State, though it was heavy in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Parts of Pavagada, Madhugiri and Koratagere Taluks of Tumkur District and Bellary District did not receive timely rains. Except for these areas, in other areas both wet and dry crops were good. The market was well supplied and food-grains were available in open market in sufficient quantities. Owing to prevalence of good prices, the ryots and the merchant classes prospered well. The Labour Classes were also well off, as they found sufficient employment. The condition of the middle classes remained the same and showed no substantial change towards better. On the whole, the seasonal conditions were good and economic condition of the people in the State was satisfactory.

Material prosperity of the people.

1288. The Distress conditions that prevailed during the three previous years abated during the year. There was no distress as good seasonal conditions prevailed in the State. Food grains, fodder and drinking water were largely available. The unprecedented rains in May 1955 caused however considerable damage due to the breaching of several tanks, to public and private property in parts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 35,000 to Chitaldrug and Rs. 30,000 to Shimoga Districts for granting gratuitous relief to the needy persons. Besides, the two Districts have been allotted Rs. 50,000 each for granting loans for resettlement of the affected persons. Repairs to tanks, bridges, roads, etc., thus damaged are reported to have been taken up by the Public Works Department.

Distress Relief.

1289. The scheme of sanctioning subsidy for sinking irrigation wells sanctioned in Government Order dated 12th March 1946 continued from time to time was in force in the State including Bellary District during the year. Government sanctioned in September 1954 the following concessions to the ryots in Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar

Special measures to ameliorate the condition of Agriculturists.

MISCELLANEOUS

Districts, after taking into consideration the hardships experienced by the ryot population in these areas in previous years, they are:—

(1) writing off of the assessment amounting to Rs. 11,271 in respect of the year 1950-51, the recovery of which was suspended;

(2) collection of the suspended assessment (without interest) relating to the year 1951-52 during the year 1953-54; and

(3) collection of the suspended amount relating to 1952-53 without interest during 1954-55.

Emigration and Immigration.

1290. There was no unusual movements of labour either within or from and into the State during the year. It is reported that the usual influx of coolies for work in the Coffee, Rubber and Tea Estates as well as in Area Gardens from South Canara and Malabar parts continued during the year. Labourers from Tamil Province of Madras immigrated in groups into Kadur and Tarikere Taluks and some of them have permanently resided. There was immigration of labour into Shimoga District from South Canara, Malabar, Andhra, Tamilnad, as big schemes such as Bhadra Reservoir Project, Bhadra Left Bank Channel and Tunga Right and Left Bank Channels are in progress.

Alienation of State lands.

1291. A total extent of 718 acres and 36¾ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 503-12-0 was alienated during the year as against 574 acres and 34¾ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 256-7-6 alienated during the previous year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

1292. An extent of 1,10,708 acres and 24 guntas was available at the beginning of the year 1954-55 and an extent of 1,056 acres of Kaval land was surrendered, making a total of 1,11,764 acres and 24 guntas. Out of this, an extent of 1,757 acres and 34 guntas has been disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,10,006 acres and 30 guntas of land at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,613-4-3 was realised by the disposal of the above land, the assessment levied being Rs. 431-7-6.

Date Reserve Lands.

1293. An extent of 1,36,705 acres was available at the beginning of the year and an extent of 776 acres and 32 guntas was released during the year, making a total of 1,37,481 acres and 32 guntas available for disposal during

the year. Out of this an extent of 2,605 acres and 27 guntas was disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,34,876 acres and 5 guntas available for disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 21,119-3-6 was realised by the disposal of the said extent of land during the year and the assessment booked on those disposed of lands was Rs. 1,146-2-3 as against Rs. 1,311-9-3 during the previous year.

Darkhasts..

1294. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 9,376 (including Bellary District) and the number received was 29,464 making a total of 38,840. Out of these, 29,754 darkhasts have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 9,086 at the end of the year. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 41,288 acres 31 guntas as against 52,213 acres and 35 guntas during the previous year and the amount realised being Rs. 9,65,728-8-4 as against Rs. 7,57,606-8-1. The assessment levied on them was Rs. 48,663-2-7.

Grow More Food Scheme

1295. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Rules from the beginning till the close of the Scheme is 3,61,806 acres and 9 guntas. Out of this the grants in respect of 87,007 acres and 35 guntas of land were cancelled for violation of the conditions of the grant, etc. Out of the remaining area, an extent of 81,537 acres and 28 guntas of land has been confirmed up to the end of the year.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

1296. The total area under occupation during the year was 1,02,51,878 acres as against 1,01,92,740 acres inclusive of Bellary figures in the previous year, thus showing a net increase of 59,138 acres. The increase was due to disposal of lands under darkhast rules and restoration of khatas. The net area cropped during the year was 83,95,048 acres as against 82,90,019 acres in the previous year showing a net increase of 1,05,029 acres inclusive of Bellary figures. The increase is reported to be generally due to favourable seasonal conditions during the year. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 18·11 against 21·00 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to be fallow was the highest in the case of Shimoga District, being 34·26 and the lowest in the case of Bellary District being 4·43. The total area cultivated with the select crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram,

jowar (Cholam), sugarcane and cotton in several Districts of the State was as follows :—

		1953-54. (Excluding Bellary)	*1954-55. (Including Bellary)*
		Acres.	*Acres.*
Paddy	...	8,49,222	8,67,181
Ragi	...	17,25,088	19,41,316
Horsegram	...	8,68,567	8,26,723
Jowar (Cholam)	...	5,28,323	10,14,367
Sugarcane	...	52,386	63,290
Cotton	...	1,34,163	4,56,198

Expansion of cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar, Chitaldrug District.

1297. The total extent of land under this channel under occupation was 10,651 acres and 14 guntas.

1297. The total demand, collection and balance under several heads were Rs. 94,923 (Rs. 96,505), Rs. 90,584 (Rs. 84,308) and Rs. 4,339 (Rs. 12,197) respectively. The Vani Vilas Sagar Consultative Committee met at frequent intervals and discussed matters regarding the supply of water, inclusion and exclusion of land in the Block Area. Action was taken as per decision arrived at in the meetings. The entire policy regarding cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar will have to be reviewed very early, as there is scope for increasing the atchkat to 18,000 acres at least.

Irrigation under Marconahalli Reservoir, Kunigal Taluk.

1298. The total atchkat under Marconahalli Reservoir spreading over 30 villages is 14,063 acres and 7 guntas, out of which, 1,767 acres and 7 guntas is in dry belt zone and 1,425 acres are old wet and garden lands and the remaining 10,871 are dry lands brought under cultivation under the Reservoir.

Development of cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel

1299. The area irrigated by the channel was 5,117 acres and 10 guntas at the beginning of the year. Neither any extent of land was included into nor excluded from the channel atchkat during the year.

Anjanapur Reservoir

1300. The Reservoir at Anjanapur in Shikaripur Taluk with its two channels—The Right Bank channel running to a length of 20 miles and Left Bank Channel running to a length of $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, have been constructed to irrigate the lands in 30 villages—(Right Bank=24 villages; Left Bank=6 villages). During the year, the area irrigated under the channels was 17,113 acres and 34 guntas as against 16,742 acres and 37 guntas during the preceding year.

Loans : Takavi Loans

1301. Seven thousand and ninety-three applications for a sum of Rs. 21,83,988 were dealt with during the year. Two thousand and fifty-six applications for a loan of Rs. 4,86,215 were santioned. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six applications for a sum of Rs. 6,06,377 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 19,89,277-10-7. A sum of Rs. 7,52,385-11-0 was actually collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,36,891-15-7. The percentage of collection to demand was 47·8 as against 49·5 in the previous year.

Land Improvement Loan.

1302. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-four applications for an aggregate loan of Rs. 18,22,571 were dealt with during the year. Nine hundred and forty-one applications for a sum of Rs. 2,96,262 were sanctioned. Eight hundred and fifty-one applications for a sum of Rs. 7,54,283 were pending sanction at the close of the year. The total demand for the year including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 7,63,376-9-2. A sum of Rs. 2,21,595-14-3 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,41,780-10-11 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 46 per cent as against 48·5 per cent in the previous year.

Record of Rights.

1303. The scheme of the Land Record of Rights has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the inam villages which have been surveyed and settled. Action was taken to expedite the introduction of Record of Rights Scheme into as many inam villages as practicable.

Mutation Cases.

1304. Out of 3,42,455 Mutation cases, 2,52,377 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 90,078 cases at the end of the year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 5,22,922 under Mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 2,91,098 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,31,824 at the close of the year.

Hissa Fees.

1305. There was a total demand of Rs. 4,39,229 of which Rs. 64,523 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,74,706.

Inspection of Boundary Marks.

1306. The number of boundary marks inspected by the Amildars and Revenue Inspectors during the year was 19,21,109 as against 15,89,849 in the previous year. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and three boundary marks were found missing or in a

state of disrepair and out of these, 44,286 were set right by the occupants concerned. In 1,374 cases, the liability of the defaulting ryots to make good the cost of repairs was enforced and a sum of Rs. 349-4-0 was recovered.

Frontier Boundary Marks.

1307. All the frontier boundary marks in the State were inspected by the respective Revenue Officers at the time of Taluk Jamabandy as well as during the course of their normal tours. All the frontier boundary marks are reported to be in good condition.

Tanks.

1308. There were in all 2,741 major and 21,126 minor tanks in the State during the year. The number of major and minor tanks in need of urgent repairs was 314 and 1,364 respectively. The repairs and improvements to tanks were taken up in the order of their urgency by the Public Works Department.

Chowtayi Tanks

1309. There were 187 Chowtayi tanks in the State and the amount of remission the Chowtayidars are entitled to, in respect of these tanks was Rs. 3,409-13-8. Out of these, 101 tanks were in action and 86 were out of action. A sum of Rs. 1,427-10-6 was remitted during the year in respect of 164 tanks.

(ii) Muzrai.

1310. Special services were conducted in all the Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore and on the Independence and Republic Days.

1311. Important utsavams and car festivals and the urus of Nawab Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali Khan at Gumbuz were conducted according to schedule.

1312. The appointment of Sri K. Ramasastrigalu of Kanakapura as the head of Sri Sivaganga Mutt, Nelamangala Taluk was approved by Government in March 1955.

1313. The protection and maintenance of twenty National Monuments in Hassan District were vested with the Central Department of Archæology.

1314. The number of major muzrai temples in the State increased from 238 to 262. The number of minor muzrai temples has increased from 1,286 to 1,318. There are 13,398 village muzrai temples. There are 4 major, 17 minor and 57 village Jain bastis, 366 mathas and 57 chattrams in the State.